

Lexington Caucasian.

E. ALLEN. J. T. CHILD. W. G. MENDROVE.

ALLEN, CHILD & MUGROVE
Editors and Proprietors.

"JUDGE" DURRELL.

This scape-gallows is being again brought before the public, and this time by Mrs. Gaines, of New Orleans, Mrs. Gaines is one of the shrewdest women that ever lived, and as a lawyer is able to hold her own even with Mr. Cushing, and we hope the infamous judge may be made to feel her power. She charges Durrell with refusing to act in her case unless she would give him a bribe of \$21,000, and that then he would decide every case in her favor! This is characteristic of the wretch, and we would take Mrs. G. word against Durrell's death-bed oath to the contrary. But she is not liable to make reckless charges, even if true. She has evidence to prove what she says. If there is justice in the land the second will be impeached, and searced back to the infamous kennel from whence he sprang. Heaven speed the day when such well-known villains may meet a short shrift and a long, stout rope.

DOG EAT DOG.

If we had as much respect for the Mexican Greaser as we have for the southern negro, we might feel sorry to hear of a Mexican butchery. But we have no sympathetic or even crocodile tears to shed over these wretches. A quarrel recently took place at Vera Cruz between the townsmen of Quimixilan and Huacaleca resulting in a fight in which seventeen persons were killed. The infuriated Huacalecas afterwards went to Quimixilan and began an indiscriminate massacre, killing children and cutting off the breasts of women. The neighboring town of Chalchicomula sent a detachment of militia to the scene to put a stop to the atrocities.

This has been the history of Mexico from the beginning, and it will be the history of Mexico till some civilized nation sends an army there that will cull the entire population, and drive most of them into the ocean. What nation will next undertake the task of civilizing and christianizing Mexico?

THE LAST MANIA.

In ancient times, the Almighty, for the punishment of his rebellious people, caused a drouth to prevail until the shrubs and twigs and grasses and every green thing were burnt to a brown and sombre hue, and hope had departed from out the land. Day after day the parched earth drank in the sunbeams at a million gaping pores, when the anxious gaze of a sentinel on the watch-tower, after a year's agonizing suspense, was rewarded by the appearance of a cloud on the horizon, not larger than a man's hand. It was a harbinger of the coming of the heavenly moisture that the thirsty earth was baring its brown bosom to receive, and that He who spoke in tones of thunder had forgiven His sorely distressed subjects. That small cloud came sweeping up the brazen dome, that had so long canopied the parched hills and valleys of Judea, until the heavens were covered and then the rain fell, the rivulets sang for joy, the rivers rolled with proud majesty to the sea and the mead and the plain were tapestried with flowers. So with this temperance mania now sweeping over the land. From a small beginning it has assumed majestic proportions, and from a few earnest praying women it has become an army with banners. They have unloosed the tempest, drum-shops have gone down before their efforts and the song of a new deliverer is now being sung where but lately was heard the sound of revelry. Like the onward march of every such movement, it infuses in its followers a species of fanaticism that goes beyond the real intentions of its authors. Total abstinence is demanded, the right of a person to inhale a "square drink" of corn syrup is denied, the rubicund visage of many a votary of the bowl is fast assuming a camelion hue where the women now rule and drum-shops are unknown. This is cruel, and the agonizing question is propounded by the parched seeler after a morning nip, why is this? The mania has not yet reached Missouri, to any considerable extent, but fears of the epidemic has caused an increased sale of Bourbon, Old Crow, and others liquors of a convulsant character, in packages of from one to five gallons, and the druggists are preparing for a raid on them from a large portion of the population who are afflicted with nervous complaints. The movement will accomplish but little good; it is spasmodic in its nature and will soon die from general inanimation. Men will have stimulants. It is a right inherent to manhood, and while a few abuse the privilege, the many are but little affected, and the movers in this latter day crusade are not sustained by the majority of the sober, thinking people in their war on saloons. The people must be educated to do away with the intoxicating beverages by success permanent in this matter and it would require a century of the severest discipline to school the coming men to do away with the juice of the grape, or the more maddening alcoholic compounds. We are in favor of temperance, but not of a wild manual crusade, women praying in the streets, resorting to saloons with a mob and setting all law at defiance. Sooner or later it must be worse off than before. Such has been our experience of these sudden outbreaks of popular frenzy.

THE DAMNED KU-KLUX.

When the men of the South were being arrested and tried by a drum-head court-martial, and hurried off to southern prisons, every right-minded person in the land condemned the act. Grandfathers and young men alike were dragged from home, condemned, and have served an ignominious term in penitentiaries. And now comes a sequel. Gen. Grant gave Col. Lewis Merrill almost unlimited authority in certain counties in South Carolina. Merrill was a United States officer, and drew his pay as such. The radical governor offered a reward of \$200 for the conviction of each Ku Klux, and Merrill determined to make his pile. With power to terrorize, he extorted confessions from the innocent, and made others perjure themselves against their neighbors. In this manner he secured the conviction of one hundred and seven men. There is no way of computing the amount of blood-money this wretch extorted from those who were able to buy his good will; and there is no reason to believe that he has not pocketed more from this source than from the others. But what cares such a wretch? His victories were without danger, his pockets were stuffed, and his conscience was easily calmed by viewing his pocket book. He has drawn \$21,400 from the state of South Carolina for doing the state more damage than an army with banners, and he has drawn his pay as Colonel from the government for disgracing the uniform he wore. We hope he may be made to suffer at least what his victims suffered, and that his assistants may meet their just reward, and that speedily.

MEAN ROBBERIES.

In an ordinary robbery there is a certain amount of danger to be faced, and the more dangerous the undertaking the more respect we are apt to accord the thief. The highwayman is as true as steel to his comrade, and his word is as good as his bond, while the common thief is true to nothing but his stealing propensities, and considers everything as game that falls into his trap. There has been some little meanness on a large scale carried on of late. Some three weeks ago the cashier of a bank in Connetquot, Penn., was found tied and gagged, and the vault was robbed of \$30,000. He told how two men had done the work, and for a time he was believed. But it now turns out that he had himself put up this job to cover up his deficiencies. A short time ago a young man in Kansas City reported to the police that he had been knocked down and robbed of \$2,800, and that, near the post office, about 9 o'clock on a moonlight night. The police saw through his game, and after watching him a day or two, he had to own up. He was the agent for the grangers, and had spent more than he had earned, and wanted to cover deficiencies. And the agent of the Granby Mining Company was found gagged a few weeks ago, and reported that some fellows had robbed him of \$3,100. It now turns out that he stood very well while one man tied and gagged him, and that they were to divide the spoils. Comment is superfluous. We can only hope that these mean robbers and their confederates may meet with speedy justice.

THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY.

We learn from a report made to the legislature by Major Geo. B. Clark, the starting fact that from the year 1855 to the present time that the vast sum of \$552,859.98 has been expended in carrying on the state penitentiary. Since the leasing of this institution last year it has cost the state nothing, and if the legislature acts wisely it will accede to the request of the lessee and pass an act in accordance with the suggestions made by Gov. Woodson in his last annual message. The penitentiary is now conducted in a creditable manner, the inmates are well fed and cared for, and every evidence of thrift and success is manifest in and around the establishment. Now that it is established that the penitentiary can be made self-sustaining, it is not to continue to be the poorest of the poor, but to be the most economical of the state.

MAGNIFICENT VEIN OF COAL.

We learn that a vein of coal has been developed in the county of Monticue, near Monticue stream, on the Pacific railroad, which is thirty feet thick and of almost inexhaustible quantities. Several shafts have been sunk into it with the varying result of its extraordinary thickness. The vein has been opened for over half a mile and is near the surface, hence it can be mined with but little difficulty. Gen. Joe Shelby has purchased a leading interest in the mine and other parties are now negotiating with him for mining privileges. As the coal is only three-fourths of a mile from the railroad, a switch will be built and every arrangement made to get this desired fuel to market.

The Warrensburg Democrat don't know whether to be mad or not, hear him! "The Caucasian, a decent paper like the one we need, was kicked out, says that we need Mr. Hammond in Warrensburg. So do we. We need worse than Hammond to help us along. Still that don't change the fact that he is badly needed in Lexington, where a friend tells us, that most of the boys and young men are drunkards." Now, Uncle Sam, you know all about the boys and young men of Lexington, and you just ask you whether or not you think they are greater drunkards than are the "Young men of other towns of our size?"

FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 3, '74.
READERS OF THE CAUCASIAN: The revenue bill will reach engrossment to-morrow, and be sent to the senate this week. It has been materially amended, and is now such a bill as has long been needed by the state. A large delegation from St. Louis, in opposition to the measure, held a meeting here and presented their grievances, but they were met at every point by Mr. Herd, and completely routed, leaving for home with the conviction that there was balm in Gilead. Much that was objectionable in the bill, when it was first introduced, has been stricken out, so that even St. Louis, with her manifold interests, is not seriously affected. The provisions of this bill if carried out, will add to the state revenue to such an extent as to largely reduce the tax for state purposes—something demanded by the people. Millions of dollars worth of property that has hitherto escaped taxation will be unearthed and made to bear its proportion to the general fund. Those that it stings will, of course, kick, but I am satisfied that the honest masses will most heartily endorse it, and give its author, Hon. J. T. Herd, the meed of praise due him.

Since the adjournment of the state grange a better feeling is springing up in regard to the programme of the fall campaign. Before that no one could tell what shape its action might assume, but having pursued the wise policy of not allowing politics to enter its circles, it becomes incumbent upon the democracy to keep up their organization and set their houses in order. A meeting of the state central committee has been proposed, and it will shortly assemble for the purpose of mapping out business for the future. No state or county has a fairer future before it, as the democracy is in full accord with the views and mission of the patrons of husbandry, having inscribed upon their banners reduction of taxation, opposition to monopolies, demanded honesty and capacity on the part of office holders, and the cutting off of surplus and expensive officials. In this particular the legislature, or at least the lower house, have resolved to do all that lies in their power in the accomplishment of this purpose. Already several steps have been taken in this direction. Railroads have been taxed, state taxes reduced, officials cut down, leaks in the treasury stopped, and the committee on retrenchment have unanimously resolved to introduce bills abolishing the clerical force in the offices of the adjutant general and the register of lands, thus saving \$10,000 annually. The reduction of the number of judges is another important item, as well as the abolition of the office of county school superintendent, and the cutting off of at least \$8,000 per annum in the office of the state superintendent of schools. Many of these extravagances grew up with the radical party during the war, and it is high time that we put the state on a peace basis. This feeling prevails here, and notwithstanding the outside pressure, the good work goes on.

The senate has had the social evil question before it again, but so far has done nothing, and a general feeling prevails that it should be confined to that body and not allowed to come into the house, as business of more importance should occupy its attention.

The concurrent resolution, submitting to the people the propriety of calling a constitutional convention, has been set for Friday and will pass with but little debate, as nearly every one concedes the necessity for the convening of such a body, our present constitution being a mere patch-work of incongruities. The leases of the penitentiary are asking for aid, and a feeling in their favor prevails. It is reported that if the state makes some changes in the lease that the Marmaduke brothers will take hold of the institution and run it for all that is in it. The joint committee on Insane Asylums have resolved to bring in a bill making county warrants issued for the maintenance of patients in asylums, preferred paper, payable on demand, as there is now \$45,000 in warrants in the hands of the treasurer of the Fulton asylum that he cannot collect, and that institution needs the money. Such a bill should pass.

A very important bill comes up to-morrow, providing for the settlement of the war debt of Missouri. The proposition as embodied in a substitute for the original bill on this subject, meets with the unanimous sanction of the committee. It is predicated upon the fact that the action of this legislature to take steps to receive the money due her soldiers and citizens for services and supplies. That the requisite step to take in order to obtain it, is only to assume the indebtedness as a state, by issuing bonds payable by the state, and not by the General Government, and the amount claimed as justly due our people. That in order to arrive at the exact amount due, and to whom due, a commission be appointed consisting of two gentlemen, and in connection with the Acting Quartermaster of the state, who are to hold two sessions this season, investigate and pass upon, and issue such certificates; therefore, forward the amount to Washington, and on these vouchers draw the money, and thus, with the simple outlay of about \$1,800 to pay the expense of the commission, pay off a debt due and put in circulation a few hundred thousand dollars more in our state. Adjutant General Crawford, who has been to Washington to look into this matter, assures me that if the state acts promptly in this matter all of the irregular or forgo claims now on file in his office will be allowed and paid; that the clerk that audited the war debt of Kentucky, who had been requested to investigate the claims of Missouri, informed him that our claims were one hundred per cent better than those allowed Kentucky. This bill will take no money out of the state treasury as the certificates will bear upon their face the fact that they are not payable until the general government pays the sums demanded to the state. A number of these accounts belong to farmers living in Lafayette county.

Mr. Collins has introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the city of Lexington, which was referred to the appropriate committee. Capt. Collins has made a good record here this winter and I have heard his name canvassed favorably in connection with the office of register of lands at the fall election. He has hosts of friends who would rally around him should he consent to make the race.

The new Lincoln Law bill has been printed and is a good one. It will be brought up at an early day and many that opposed it before will now vote for it, as they recognize the fact that it is needed.

The question of adjournment has been agitated this week, but no one seems able to tell when the labor of the legislature will cease, and the welcome words be recorded, adjourned sine die.

The bill before the house has now reached nearly one thousand, and is an evidence that considerable work has been done.

Hammond, the revivalist, will be here to-morrow to pray for the legislature, and he will be looked upon by the rural members as a great prosperity.

Senator Newland is slowly dying. He may last until the season of blossoms, and then Missouri will lose an able man and a worthy citizen. He has fought the good fight and is ready for the voyage that all men have to take. Peace go with him.

Every one is well pleased at the marked improvement in the appearance of the Caucasian, and predict for it years of future prosperity.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 4, '74.
A delegation is here from Phelps county, to protect the interests of the school of mines at Rolla. The resolution introduced by Mr. Child, of Ray, requesting that the state auditor furnish information in regard to its condition, expenses, etc., has unearthed several important items among them that \$35,000 has been expended there since its establishment in 1870. Its friends try to make the impression that the information asked for is an emendation of malice or a huge joke; but, in the dash expression of the day, that is entirely "too thin." So far but little if any good has been accomplished by this school, and its abolishment would put a stop to a considerable leak in the treasury.

Mr. Cadle, the chairman of the committee on benevolent institutions this morning introduced a substitute for the Lincoln Law bill, recommending its passage, and it was made the special order for 10 o'clock Friday.

St. Louis rights the revenue bill hard. The merchants of that city have sent up the following resolutions, and requested their delegation to make them a basis of objection to the bill if they are not adopted, viz:

First. Taxation of merchants' capital employed in the state, instead of average amount of stock carried.

Second. Taxation of manufacturing corporations upon actual property, after deducting liabilities thereon, instead of valued stock.

Third. Exemption of corporations and individuals from taxation on the value of property taxed in other states.

Fourth. The assessment of railway corporations upon the aggregate value of property and franchise in the state, thereby avoiding the unnecessary survey and almost impracticable assessment of exact property in the different townships.

Fifth. Taxation of telegraph companies upon services rendered by those companies for which they pay within the state, or else upon actual property within this state.

Sixth. Taxation of express companies upon services rendered within this state, but not upon cost of transportation or services rendered to other states.

Seventh. Removal of the iniquitous features of the law.

These objections are not considered valid by the members from the rural districts, who cannot see why one class of persons should be protected at the expense of another, and who say that all that is taxed alike and no part of a community be assessed heavier than another.

Owing to the sickness of a number of senators business has progressed slowly in that body. A bill to establish a court of claims was warmly debated yesterday and will not pass, though some that will vote against it concede that something of the kind is needed.

The senate committee on the judiciary have been instructed to bring in a bill consolidating the supreme court at one place, as was suggested in the Caucasian some time since, but it will not pass, as the various sections that now have branches of this court established in their midst, will oppose the repeal on the ground that it will cost litigants too much to carry their cases to Jefferson City or St. Louis.

A bill to prevent any change in school text-books for five years after January 1, 1875, has passed the house. On the face, this looks like a good bill, yet there is in it a hidden evil. In the past ten years the school system has been under the control of the radical party and its every effort has been to put in the hands of the children of the state the text-books published in Boston, completely ignoring the books published in Baltimore more, in sympathy with the feelings of our people. The New England publishers. The incessant change of text-books is a great evil, and during the coming summer it would be well for school directors to select the text-books, and thus let them remain for the next five years to come. We have had a surfeit of the declamations of New Englanders in our readings, and in glancing over their contents one is almost led to believe that brains are at a discount outside of the shadow of the granite hills and bleak mountains of that sterile region of the past.

It is a great relief to the people of America, the dogma of woman's rights, and the advocating of negro equality. This reminds me that to-day, in Jefferson City, the grand jury in session here, two colored men, Reuben Barber and Julius H. Hector, were on the panel and are now acting as jurors. This has been done, to gratify the negro phobia mania of Judge Kregel, who is wild on the question of civil rights, demanding for the colored American social as well as civil rights. It is a relief to the people of America, the dogma of woman's rights, and the advocating of negro equality. This reminds me that to-day, in Jefferson City, the grand jury in session here, two colored men, Reuben Barber and Julius H. Hector, were on the panel and are now acting as jurors. This has been done, to gratify the negro phobia mania of Judge Kregel, who is wild on the question of civil rights, demanding for the colored American social as well as civil rights. 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